

## WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

## WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS.

## GENERAL PRESSURE CONDITIONS.

By H. C. FRANKENFIELD, Supervising Forecaster.

[Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1920.]

*North Pacific Ocean.*—At Midway Island there were several slight depressions, but, as a whole, the pressure averaged somewhat above the normal. At Honolulu pressure was generally low until July 20, and moderately high thereafter. The lowest pressure (29.84 inches), occurred on July 11.

*Alaska.*—Over the Aleutian Islands and northwest Alaska low pressure continued generally throughout the month, with lowest readings of 29.44 inches at Dutch Harbor on July 9, and of 29.26 inches at Nome on July 21. Over southern and northeastern Alaska pressure ruled high, with a principal crest from July 3 to 8, inclusive.

*United States.*—There was a period of low pressure during the early days of the month, and another lesser one over the northeastern quarter of the country and eastern Canada on July 24 and 25. Otherwise pressure averaged above normal.

*North Atlantic Ocean.*—Stations of observations at Bermuda and Horta. High pressure prevailed throughout the month, except for a few days over the eastern Atlantic.

## NORTH AMERICA.

By H. C. FRANKENFIELD.

Neither cyclones nor anticyclones were of pronounced character. Pressure was above normal, as a rule, and, as stated in the general discussion, there were only two depressions that were worthy of mention. Temperatures were moderate over the eastern half of the country, but rather high, as a rule, over the western half.

Precipitation was abundant from the Atlantic States westward through the Plains States, decreasing gradually to little, or none, west of the Rocky Mountains, except along the north Pacific coast.

## NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By F. A. YOUNG.

The average pressure for the month was nearly normal or slightly above at land stations along the American Atlantic and Gulf coasts, as well as in the West Indies. In the Bermudas and the Azores there was a decided positive departure, while in the vicinity of the British Isles the pressure was slightly lower than usual.

According to reports received, the number of days on which gales were reported was somewhat below the normal, most of them occurring in the first and last decades of the month.

The number of days on which fog occurred was apparently not far from the normal on the Banks of Newfoundland, as well as over the eastern section of the steamer lanes and the American coast.

From July 1 to 11 the North Atlantic HIGH was unusually well developed, it being central during that period over the region between the Azores and Bermudas. No heavy winds were reported until the 5th, when a number

of vessels between the 40th and 50th parallels and the 55th and 65th meridians encountered moderate south-westerly gales.

From the 1st to the 5th fog occurred over widely scattered sections of the steamer lanes, as well as along the American and European coasts, while from the 6th to the 8th it was confined for the most part to mid-ocean, with the exception that on the 8th it was observed at land stations in Nova Scotia and Scotland. By the 9th the fog area had spread over the Banks of Newfoundland, while from the 10th to the 22d the ocean was comparatively free, with the exception of the 20th, when it occurred in mid-ocean.

From the 6th to the 19th practically no gales reports were received, and the pressure was generally high over the greater part of the ocean south of the 50th parallel. On the 20th two vessels near the 40th parallel and between the 62d and 67th meridians encountered south-westerly gales, although high pressure still prevailed. From the 23d to the 26th conditions had changed but little, with high pressure, moderate winds, and not much fog.

On the 27th moderate southwest gales prevailed over a limited region between the 35th and 40th parallels and the 55th and 60th meridians. The observer on the British S. S. *Idaho* reports as follows: "At 7 a. m. fresh southwesterly wind; freshened into SSW. gale with high southwesterly sea. At 3.30 p. m. heavy rain squalls. Wind shifted to west and back to SSW., force 8. At 10.30 p. m. wind shifted to west. Rain squalls cleared and weather moderated."

On the 28th one vessel about 300 miles north of Bermuda reported a strong gale from the WSW., and the British S. S. *Rossano* in northern European waters reports as follows: "Gale began on the 28th. Lowest barometer 28.83 inches at 2 p. m. July 31. Position, 59° 05' N., 13° 48' W. End of gale on the 31st; highest force, 10; shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer reading, WSW-NW." This disturbance remained nearly stationary during the last three days of the month, as shown by Charts IX, X, and XI.

From the 24th to the 28th, and also on the 30th and 31st, little fog was reported, but on the 29th it occurred in the region between the 45th and 50th parallels and the 10th and 35th meridians.

## NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

By F. G. TINGLEY.

The weather of July on the North Pacific Ocean is usually pleasant, and, on the whole, that for the July just past was no exception to the general rule. At the present writing 133 reports have been received covering various periods of the month and representing a total of 1,143 daily observations made on board vessels plying trans-Pacific routes. In all these reports gales were recorded on only 26 days, as follows: Force seven, 14 times; force eight, 3 times; force nine, 6 times; force ten, 1 time; force eleven, 2 times. Fog was observed on 116 days, which appears to be slightly under the average.

There appears to have been, however, rather more than the ordinary typhoon activity in Asiatic waters. The records for a period of 26 years (1893-1918) which have